The News-Herald.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL SI, 100 HILLSBORO, 1 1 1 OHIO.

HOW TO GET RICH.

To you want to make money, you say, and get rich.
And you've tried every way and you haven't found which
Is the right one that leads to a pile in the end? Well, your case is not so uncommon, my

Sold cigars down in Georgia, bananas in Maine? Well, I've heard others talk in a similar strain.

And you thought you'd strike out in the world and just trust To your genius and luck, and you felt that you must

Men like Stowart, and such, were your models, you said?
And you thought you might follow where others had led?
You say luck was their capital, hazard their game?
Well, I've often found other chaps thinking the same!

And you dabbled in law, won a case, caught some fees.
Till you saw something better that promised to please
More your taste, which, you hinted, inclines to Fine Arts?
That's justilke you young men of many fine parts.

Then a sketch which your friends all pro-nounced "quite a hit" Was rejected—(the editor, eh, had a fit?) And you then turned reporter at fifteen a

week?
I deciare, it is queer, how like others you What's that? Did you say: "He's foolish who th uks
He cam e'er make a chain without joining the jinks."

And you know that you've failed to "con-nect?" Well, now you Are beginning to speak in a way that's quite

So you're now most convinced, even prone That there's much in ambition that's apt to deceive.
And you think, since you've erred, you'll just sak my advice?
My young friend, here's my hand! You won't have to ask twice.

For I know it is hard for a young man Through long years to a task, when his mind's working quick. And is pointing to riches that seem within reach—
And I know that its harder to act than to

If you don't you are sure to be soon on your back.

BREAKING A MATCH.

Mr. Parks Takes as His Guide Novel of the Day.

One evening Mr. Joel Parks, a wealthy manufacturer in the thriving New England village of Redfield, and Dr. Mills, leading physician of the same place, satchatting in the doctor's office. A stranger noting the age and rather prosaic appearance of the two men would hardly have guessed the topic of conversation. They were discussing works of fiction.
"I must have been going on fifty years

old when I read my first novel," Mr. Parks was saying. "You see a man that starts on journey, as I did, barefooted, so to speak, has got to attend to business and nothing has got to attend to business and nothing else for a good many years, if he expects to get anywhere in particular at last. He doesn't have much time for light reading, doctor. But in the last few years, I've read a good many, and I enjoy them, especially when they seem true to fife, and I think I can generally tell when they are. I like Trollope on that account. I never saw an Archbishop or a Duke, but I know as well as I want to that he just hits them off to a T. And I like Howells, if he does hold such men as, I be up to ridicule. And iet me tell

as I want to that he just hits them off to a T. And I like Howells, if he does hold such men as. I be up to ridicule. And let me tell you, doctor, there's instruction in novels. Those writers have to study human nature. I've got many a hint about managing men from reading those books."

"Yes," said the doctor, "I've read them all my life, and I like them yet—love passages and all. Funny, ant it?" he continued, "how two old gray heads like you and me will follow the love story of a silly boy and girl who won't listen to their natural guardians, and sympathise with them every time. We never have any feeling for the sensible fathers and mothers of our own age who are being plotted against."

"I don't know about that, "was the reply; "I do sometimes sympathise with the old folks, and think that if I had been in their place I would have been more successful in having my way."

"Well, Joel," said the other with a laugh, "I guess that is one point on which you never get much instruction from the shory teller. Papa and mama always have their ideas of their daughter's future. The wrong young man happens along and she develops her ideas quite opposite from theirs. And she always comes out ahead. If you want to carry your point with your offspring you will have tearn how outside of a story book."

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will have to learn how outside of a story book."

"O, as to that, perhaps the instruction is all there, only its instructions how not to do it. I don't suppose that I shall ever want to interfere with my daughter about a husband or a lover; but, if I should, I am not sure but that I could learn something from the novelists."

If there were no coincidence there would be no stories. It was a coincidence that, later on that same evening, Mrs. Joel Parks, an amiable lady whose mind was in her husband's keeping, said to him:

"Joel, have you ever noticed that I continued a fine of the list of a notion towards each other!"

Joel was engaged with his newspaper at the time, and he did not take he eyes from the list of newly-appointed postmasters which he had been reading. But it cost him an effort, for his wife's question was a shock indeed. Such an idea had never occurred to him, and as he ast there physically at ease, he found his thoughts radly crowding each other.

Lee Tilton! One of his own clerks! Likely fellow enough, pleasant and hones. But he didn't like Lee Tilten. He didn't

set upon any thing, you can't change it for her by force."

Here was another case. Young lady loved by a man of her own rank, and every thing that he oughtto be. Herfrends plead with her in his behalf, sound his praises, and faithfully argue with her about her duty. She fears that she doean't love him quite enough. They try to persuade her that she doean't. Then appears the other young man, evidently an adventurer and probably a Jew. Somehow she becomes interested, and her friends solemnly warn her against him. Then her interest increases, and she finally marries him with her father's reluctant consent.

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"Why, pa," exclaimed Mrs. Parks, "I
never said any thing of the kind."

"I have no idea what you are talking
about father," said Annie, recovering her
voice, but not her self-possession.

"O, you needn't be bashful about it!"
said her father with an odious chuckle,
"I've got eyes as well as your mother, and
if I hadn't been pleased I should have
spoken before this. I like your choice,
Annie, if Lee is your choice."

In spite of herself the tears started to
Annie's eyes.

"I think you are too bad, paps; Mr. Tilton and I are good friends, of course, but
he never said a word to me that all the
world mightn't hear, and I don't know
what puts such a thought into your head.
You make me ashamed, and I'm sure I've
no cause to be to."

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You make me ashamed, and I'm sure I've no cause to be so."

"Of course not, dear," replied her father. "Lee is a nice young man, whether you take him or not," and so saying he rose from the table and took his departure.

"Shouldn't be surprised if I had nipped that thing in the bud already," thought he as he walked down the street.

When he came home to dinner his wife said: "Joel, I'm sorry you said what you did at breakfast. The poor girl was dretfully put out. She has been talking about it all day and telling me every thing that they ever said when they were together. I think she likes him and he her, but she doesn't know it yet."

"On nonsense!" said Joel, and then mentally, "I didn't begin a minute too soon. I'll follow that up."

"At dinner he began:

"Speaking of Lee Tilton—"

"O, don't father!" interrupted Annie.

"But wait, my dear, let me speak. I'm not trying to influence you. Of course Lee hasn't spoken yet, and wouldn't unless he thought I was willing. But if he had the least hint—now just wait till I'm through; if I let him know in a roundabout way that I'm willing, he'd'speak soon enough. Why shouldn't he be willing to marry the prettiest girl and the richest girl in this village! And let me tell you, Lee Tilton is a nice young man. Nothing flighty about him. Once married he would settle down as sober and steady going as a man fifty years old. And I could make a business man of him, for he would to just as I told him."

"Father. promise me that you will never say a word to him, or I will never willingly see him again, any way, it seems to me," said Annie, with face afame and flashing eye. "I don't know what makes you talk so, indeed I don't."

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But circumstances were not apparently wholly in his favor. A few days after this some of the young people had a plenic in the beautiful grove which crowns the highest of Redfield's seven hills, and "just for fun" the journey was made in hay-racks. Lee Tilton, who had a rare holiday, drove one of these primitive coaches in which was a merry party of young men and maidens including Annie Parks. In descending the hill on the return home a break in the harness gave Lee an opportunity to show his bravery and coolness, which he promptly accepted. He stood by his post like the typical engineer, and he had the attraction of saving his pessengers from arm, and of being crowned a beer. In describing the adventure to her mother Annie did ample justice to Lee's deserts, and spoke of him as the preserver of the whole party; but she had little to say before her father. Seel thought that this was hardly a good omen, but he courageously returned to the charge. For two or three days he would talk of nothing else but Lee's heroic act. His wonderful presence of mind, his sublime courage, the deep and lasting gratitude due him—on these the changes were rung until even Mrs. Parks grew thred of the them, and Annie was lid to declare that "she didn't believe there had been any danger at all; she wished the old cart had been allowed to go to the hottom of the hill, any way."

Jeel's plan would not have been complete had it not included bringing an acceptable sultor into the field. A Boston business friend of his, a Mr. Morton, had a son William who had just been admitted to the bar, and who, in Joel's opinion, would be a suitable match for his daughter. He was handsome and bright, and at least he would do to beat Lee Tilton with. For Mr. Parks had become much more interested in his plan in the mere question of his daughter's future. So on a visit to the city he had called upon the Mortons and suggested that the young man should begin his legal career in Redfield, promising to give him some business. The proposition was finally accepte But circumstances were not apparently wholly in his favor. A few days after this

certain kinds of wisdom come only with experience; and, although at first he strenuously objected, he was at last over-persuaded, and reluctantly promised to "say just one word."

That evening he called upon Annie, meeting William Morton just coming from the house, as he entered the gate. As he sat in the pleasant sitting room, Lee hated his errand and his promise. There were other attractive subjects of conversation, perhaps other things that he was more anxious to say to the benutiful girl: But at length he began his task.

"Are you much acquainted with Mr. Morton!"

A little; are you!"

Here was another case. Young lady loved by a man of her own rank, and every thing that he ought to be. Her friends plead with her in his behalf, sound his praises, and faithfully argue with her about her duty. She foars that she doesn't love him quite enough. They try to persuade her that she doesn't. Then appears the other young man, evidently an adventurer and probably a Jew. Somehow she becomes interested, and her friends solemnly warn her against him. Then her interest increases, and she finally marries him with her father's reluctant consent.

And so on.

"Yes," said Joel to himself, as he closed a book, "the doctoris right. The girl in the story slways has her own way, and the more they upone her the more she has it. But dear het, they go to work exactly wrong. Don't make any allowance for the perversity of human nature. They fill the girl's ears with praises of the right one till, she's tired and sick of him, and keep her thinking about the wrong ene, by forbidding her to think of him at all. The way to do it is to turn the thing end for end."

And, in accordance with this reflection, Joel, before he slept, had outlined a plan for managing his describer.

He began operations at breakfast the next morning.

"Anne", "Se said in his blandest tones and with his most beaming smile, "your mother tells me that you and Lee Tilton are likely to make a match of it."

Anrie's face was a picture—a whole panorama in fact, in which astonishment, in dignation and maidenally shame were successively portayed.

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"In have no idea what you are talking about, father," said Annie, recovering her voice, but not her self-possession.

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"Wonderful girl, sharp as a razor. As like me as two peas in a pod." Some day she would marry, he supposed. He didn't want her to marry a rich man. Rather she would marry a likely poor young man, one who would feel some gratitude for the lift he was getting. He would see that such a husband made a success of it. There would be no trouble about that.
"I tell you," said he, finally, with a leer, "whoever gets that girl with my consent, gets me."

It came to pass that Joel found it neces-

gets me."

If came to pass that Joel found it necessary to make a business trip of a mouth or so, and he felt that he could not go without striking one more blow. He thought that so, and he felt that he could not go without striking one more blow. He thought that hehad undoubtedly made progress, but he feared that there was still danger. One evening Annie met him with a look of scorn in her face and a hard ring in her voice that told him what was coming. "Read that!" she said, and she placed in his hand a note dated and postmarked at Boston.

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Miss Annie Parks:—I feel it my duty,
though a stranger to you, to warn you that
Mr. William Morton is a young man not to be
trusted. He is noted in Boston as a heartless
male coquette. Sincerely yours,

A Well Wisher." "Well, said Joel, "anonymous letters don't amount to any thing. I shouldn't mind that."

mind that."
"But, paps, Lee Tilton, wrote that," said Annie, bursting into tears. "It is written on the paper that you use in your office. Don't you see as you hold it up to the light a faint impress of your business heading? This is the second page of a sheet, but the other page surely had that heading. O, dear! how mean a thing it is!"

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"He never wrote that in the world," said Joel. "Fll ask him if he did."

"No, father, say nothing. It's of no use. But, father," she went on, stamping her foot in her energy, "never speak to me of Lee Tilton again."

Her father argued with her long enough, as he thought, to fix her determination, and the next day, with a light heart, he departed on his journey.

Mr. Parks returned home on the expected day some six weeks later, which day was the 54th anniversary of his birth. It was evening when he wended his way home from the station, and he noticed that his house was brilliantly lighted. "Ah, a birthday surprise, perhaps,"

"An, a birthday surprise, pernaps," thought he.

At the door he was uset by his wife in rich array, who, after the expected greetings, hurried him to his room, where she gave him this note from Annie: "DEAR PAPA: We have a few friends, and I have a birthday present for you. You mustn't tease mother to tell. Will meet you in the parior.

by her side.

A single glance made explanation almost unnecessary, although Joel roared out: "What the—what in the world does this

"What the—what in the world does this mean!"
"Hush," whispered Mrs. Parks, "it means just what you have been wishing. He's going to begin now."
During the first part of the ceremony which followed, Mr. Parks seemed a trifle dased, but toward the last he did some rapid thinking. When the binding words had been pronounced, Annie turned to her father with a dazzling smile.
"A hirthday present, papa—a son-in-law,"

"Joel kissed his daughter and shook hands with his "present." "Too much affected to speak," it was afterward reported.

Soon Annie found opportunity to whisper to her father, "O, papa, you don't know how we have planned for the last two weeks to give you this surprise. I knew how sad you were when you went away because I felt so about Lee, and when every thing came right, as it did, I wanted so much to make it up to you. O, that letter—of course you were right. Lee didn't write it. Mr. Morton is to marry a Boston lady, and one day he confided the fact to me. And it came out by accident that he and Lee had become good friends, and that Lee knew of his engagement at the time that letter came. And then I knew that I had done Lee injustice; and I can't tell now just how it all came about—but aren't we happy, papa!"

Dr. Mills was present and he offered his congratulations to the host.

"By the by," he said, "this would almost do for a scene in one of our novels, you know. Only there doesn't seem to be any ohance for releating and forgiviness on the part of the stern parent. The pleasant little affair, is quite in accordance with your wishes, I believe."

"Emphasically so," responded Joel, with dignity.

But after the guests had gone, Mr. Parks spent an hour in the privacy of his own room in deep reflection. There was surely no one to blame in this matter, he admitted himself, and Annie had a good husband, no doubt. On the whole he need have no deep regrets on that score. But he mourned for the fate of his scheme. He critically revised his work, and he thought he saw some points that were capable of improvement.

As he mused he mechanically took up his necessaries.

ment.

As he mused he mechanically took up his newspaper and his eye almost unconsciously fell upon the advertisement. Yes, he thought that he could do better if he were to have the opportunity again. He almost wished that he could make a second triel.

"With," said he to Mrs. Parks, as that lady entered the room, "What should you think of the idea of adopting a—healthy, female—child.—Boston Record.

—Dr. Holmes says that "On horse-back a man's system becomes clarified, because his liver goes up and down like the handle of a churn." The doctor has evidently taken a deck-passage upon a Texas broncho some time during his existence, but is diffident about telling the whole truth. Liver, lights, stomach, lungs, heart, and even feet, go up and down, and, if a man's system is not clarified, a portion of it is generally scarified, and, when the operation is concluded he invariably acknowledges that he is "well off."—Fig. tonia (Tex.) Argus.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee Have Completed the Bill and will Report It This Week

Minority Report Will Accompany the B —The Average Rate Assessed Last Year Exceeded Forty-Seven per cent.-Wool Tax.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 12.-The Ways and bill and will report it to the House early this week. The majority and minority re ports to accompany the bill were made public last night. The committee is divided politically for and against the bill to be eported, the eight Democratic members endorsing the majority and the five Repub-lican members the 'minority. The majority in their report say the tax on imported goods is as low as five per cent. on some and higher than 200 per cent. on others. The average rate for the current fiscal year ex-

average rate for the current fiscal year exceeds forty-seven per cent. or \$47 in tax on \$100 worth of imported goods. This, they say, is the highest rate paid in any year since 1868 and above the average rate of the war period from 1862 to 1868. The reduction in the revenues proposed by the bill, the committee think, will amount to \$24,000,000 for the year.

This estimate is based on the importations of last year to meet an estimated surplus of \$30,000,000. It is the purpose of the bill, the majority say, to correct some of the classifications, rid the customs laws of the complications of which the Secretary of the Treasury complains, and so change these laws for the better that they will be capable of being administered with impartiality to all our merchants.

The duties intended to be removed by the

bill are chiefly those which tax articles used by our own manufacturers, which now sub-ject them to a hopeless competition at home and abroad with the manufacturing nations, none of which tax such materials, that our own manufacturers may successfully com-pete, both at home and abroad, with manu-facturing nations which do not tax such materials, thus securing markets for the products of hands now idle for want of work to do. Some of the materials upon which materials, thus securing markets for the products of hands now idle for want of work to do. Some of the materials upon which great industries are built, such as wood, sait, hemp and wool, are placed on the free list.

Of the tax on wool, the majority say:
"The price of wool has been downward for many years; it declined when the tax was highest and protection greatest, and the attempt to make wool growing prolific by the use of the taxing power has not been successful, while the tax has been the great national hindrance to the woolen manufacturing industry, as well as most grievous burden upon all buyers of woolen clothing. In some of the schedules, where it is proposed to reduce rates, especially woolen and flax, hemp, jute or linens, the industries, the majority say, are left with substantially the same, if not greater, advantages than under existing laws. These, they say, will find compensatian in the burdens of taxation sought to be removed for reductions far greater than any proposed by the bill. Sugar, with the present low price, is left at the high but still revenue rate, equivalent to allow the light but still revenue rate, equivalent to allow the same of the scheme." the high but still revenue rate, equivalent to

sixty-six per centum."

In concluding that portion of the report relating to tariff taxes, the majority say:
"With the still existing high, if not unwarrantable, scale of current ordinary ex-penditure, and the one-half of the money obligations of the late civil war yet to be obligations of the late civil war yet to be paid, a high rate of taxation must be long maintained, and in submitting the proposed bill affecting the cost of shelter of part of the food and all of the clothing of the people, it has been the effort of your committee to adopt such rates of taxation as will be commented and a will be commented and a will be discounted. permanent and as will only need to be dis-turbed by unforseen national emergency and at the same time to exempt necessary articles from taxation and thereby promote domestic industries."

The bill to be reported will contain numerous provisions relating to the administration of the customs laws. On this subistration of the customs laws. On this sub-ject, the majority say, some of the embar-rassments suggested by Secretary Manning are sought to be removed, and whatever is formulated in the bill for this purpose has received the approval of the secretary. The majority, however, do not pretend to have dealt exhaustively with the evils which have excited the condemnation both of the mer-cantile classes and of the officers where duty as the present complicated tariff shall exist and duties are imposed upon more than four thousand articles largely subject to ad yalorem rates these evils will continue. All that Congress can do in the absence of a general revision of the tariff, with new and simple classification, is to provide for each cause of complaint as it arises. In the bill to be reported the most prominent grievances are dealt with. In addition to the settlement of such controverted questions, an attempt has been made to relax the provisions of the law which interfere with the freedom of exchange, more particularly with reference to the warehousing of goods in bond and their withdrawal for consumption or re-exportation. A provision has also in bond and their withdrawal for consump-tion or re-exportation. A provision has also been inserted for the allowance of draw-backs to the full extent of the duty pald upon any imported materials which have entered into the production of articles ex-ported. The object of this provision is to remove an impediment to the growth of our foreign commerce.

remove an impediment to the growth of our foreign commerce.

The provisions of the bill relating to the duties upon coverings and packages, which has been the subject of innumerable protests and many thousands of suits, and which was partially adjudicated in the case of Oberteuffer against Robertson, has had the careful consideration of the committee and the favorable scrutiny of the officers of the treasury. and will simplify very much the complications which caused general diseatisfaction among customs officers and merchants.

complications which caused general dissatisfaction among customs officers and merchants.

Mr. McKinley will submit the views of
the minority, signed by himself and his
four Republican associates on the committee. The minority, dissenting from the report of the majority, say the bill to be reported from the committee differs widely
from the bill introduced by Mr. Morrison
last February. It is, they say, a new creation, and embodies little that was in the
original bill. The assertion of the majority
that the average rate of duty upon imported
goods exceeds forty-seven per cent., they
say only means that prices and values were
unnecessarily low, and furnishes no justification for the bill. What the average ad valorem rate of duty will be under our tariff
laws, if amended as provided by the majority, is left to conjecture, for the majority
report does not discuss even an estimate,
but whether it will be higher or lower than
the present will depend upon values. Nothing, the minority say, is more unsound and
fallacious than to assume that a reduction
of duties is demanded when average ad
valorem rates show a high percentage. In
times of business depression and low prices
the ad valorems corresponding with the
specific duties show increased percentages
over periods of high prices because, as
everybody knows, or ought to know, a given
specific duties show increased percentages
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specific duties the statement of the majority,
that the rate of duty on imported goods subject to the duty is as low as five on some
and higher than 200 per cent, on others, the
majority say: "Is it not a remarkable fact
after this statement that the bill of the committee dees not correct these

The minority, continuing their criticises of the proposed bill, say the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury for the substitution of specific or ad valorem rates is wholly disregarded by the majority and the system condenned by the secretary as inviting frauds upon the revenue and injurious to home producers and honest importers is supposed to continue without effort at a remedy. The free list is peculiarly an assault upon the agricultural interests of the country, seeking out from the four thousand articles in the tariff their leading products to be driven out by ruinous competition from abroad. The wool growers of the country were led to believe from the bill inst before the committee that no adverse action would be taken touching their interests, and so were not before the committee in any official way, and those who were heard spoke for the restoration of the duty of 1867, without dreaming that the inadequate protection they now enjoy was to be swept away from them. This first effort, therefore, in the direction of free trade is aimed at the organized farmers of the country. They are to be the first victums of the British policy through

therefore, in the direction of free trade is aimed at the organized farmers of the country. They are to be the first victims of the British policy through the agency of the American Congress. Putting fish on the free list is an unexpected blow at the fishing interest of the country, coming at a time when it will be most severely felt. The bill proposed by the majority proposes to enact the very outrage, the fear of the possibility of which so aroused the indignation of the whole New England fishery interests without distinction of politics. In no case is the failure of the majority to grasp and deal with the great question of taxation of imports, either on the principle for taxation only, or for revenue, with incidental protection to our industries, illustrated better than in placing salt on the free list. In doing this the majority assault several thousand wageworkers without justification or reason, In a general criticism of the proposed bill the minority say they regard it as the first step toward a reversal of the revenue system founded by the fathers and the substitution of the British system of tariff for revenue only. The large free list which it proposes, comprising so many important productions of large free list which it proposes, comprising so many important productions of home make and growth warn them that the evident ultimate purpose is to make dutiable only such articles as we cannot produce in the United States and release from customs duties usen foreign products, whether of the duties such foreign products, whether of the field, the forest or the factory, as compete with our domestic products. We see in this the beginning of a system of levying duties upon foreign imports as pernicious as it is unpatriotic; borrowed from our foreign rivals whose interest in destroying A mer. unpatriotic; borrowed from our foreign rivals, whose interest in destroying American tariffs has never been concealed; a system destructive of our productive industries and the home market for agricultural products and degrading American labor and which, when it has been tried in the government, has eventuated in falling revenues, a tarnished credit and a depleted treasury.

EPISTOLARY ETHICS.

Why a Gentleman or Lady Should Answe

The man who deliberately and intentionally neglects to acknowledge a gentleman's letter is a blackguard. The mere fact that the letter be of no profit to the receiver, and that to send an answer will inure in no way to his benefit, is no excuse for neglecting to pay this debt which every man owes to society. Every man is born into the world under certain obligations to the community, and it is on the condition of his honestly meeting these obligations that he can lay claim to member ship in that community with its attendant rights and privileges. Among these duties is that of aiding in the protection of your fellow from physical or moral outrage. If this duty were not fully recognized the crowded streets of a city at broad noon be no more secure for the traveler than night. And a person's character would be no more secure from aspersion in a public assembly than in the most se cluded chamber. The robber and the without hitch or hindrance. There are many other duties and debts to which a human being falls heir the moment he breathes the breath of life, which we will not enumerate, but reexcited the condemnation both of the mer-cantile classes and of the officers whose duty

There are, of course, many letters it is to enforce the law. So long, they say, which require no answer, such as those as the present complicated tariff shall exist editors and business men often receive, such as merely contain some suggestion or information. There are other letters which deserve no answer. It is not to these we refer, but to the respectful letters which gentlemen are in the habit of writing to each other. Not to acknowledge one of these is an unpardonable solecism. Yes, it is worse than a solecism, it is an imper tinence. Naturally there may be many excuses for neglect-ill health, great

press of business, domestic affliction Some people claim that they are so overwhelmed with correspondence that they can not attend to it all. In such cases the person is generally of suffi-cient importance to be able to afford a

ecretary. We Americans are sadly derelict both in this matter and in that of keeping appointments, and were we to carry this National habit into Europe we should soon find ourselves dropped (to use the mildest term) out of all de cent society. But fortunately we are an observant and adaptive people, and readily "catch on" to the usages of those with whom we come in contact and so save our dignity and our status. -Texas Siftings.

THE TROUBLE AT LAREDO.

The Latest Returns Show that Seventeen Persons Were Killed and Nine Wounded -All Quiet. LAREDO, Tex., April 19.—General Roberts, commander of the State troops, re-turned to San Antonio by special train and Captain Schmidt, with his company of State and give the sheriff such aid as may be required in arresting rioters. Major Aries said: "I do not anticipate further trouble. The fight was a most unfortunate thing for our city. I did all in my power to prevent a collision of the parties. I approve of Colonel Barnard's action in putting down the rioters and Governor Ireland responded promptly to my appeal for aid. I have advised that no arrest be made for a few days, at least, in order to give people time to cool promptly to my appeal for aid. I have advised that no arrest be made for a few days, at least, in order to give people time to cool down and act with reason. I am a member of the Bota party, but do not permit my party zeal to sway my official action."

State Senator Hall assured the Times' correspondent that the law is supreme, the guilty will be punished and the city of Laredo will place herself right before the public. The fight was one that is liable to occur in any city during a hotly contested campaign. Matters will stand as at present for a few days. The newly elected municipals will be installed Monday or Tuesday, after which the law will be vindicated.

The most reliable returns show the Hursches killed seven, wounded eight; Botas, killed ten, wounded one. The famous funeral of the Bota party was most certainly postponed on account of the corpse being alive.

DALLAS, Tex., April 12.—John F. Ferria, general manager of the Union Mutual life insurance company, of Portland, Me., was found dead in his bed Sunday morning at the Hotel Bogel, from heart disease. He arrived in this city with his wife last Thursday and was in good health when last seen alive. His personal assets are estimated at nearly \$1,000,000. The remains will he shipped to his home in New York City.

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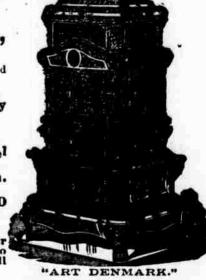
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